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AN ARMED TRUCE

Until Nine O'Clock This Morning
in Bleeding Kansas.

THEN THERE MAY BE FIGHTING.

The Populists Find Public Sentiment
is Against Them

AND AGREE TO CEASE HOSTILITIES

For a Time, Their Governor Tendering
a Compromise.

WHICH THE REPUBLICANS AMEND.

But the Amendment May Not be Accepted by the Revolutionary Governor and There Can Be But One Result—Topeka Under Martial Law. The Sheriff Swears in a Thousand Deputies Armed With Clubs, to "Keep the Peace" Ostensibly, But in Reality it is the Republican Army—The Military Largely in Sympathy With the Republicans. The End Not Yet and the War May be Inaugurated To-day.

The Cause of It.

The cause of the civil war in Kansas may be briefly stated as follows: The Republicans have a majority of one in the lower house of the legislature on the face of the returns. Three Populists are contesting for seats in the body. If they gain these seats of course they will have the majority. Instead of carrying on their contests in a legal manner they have organized a second house which they claim is the legal body, and the Populist governor of the state, who is commander-in-chief of the militia, has so recognized them. They refused to submit their case to the courts because the judges are Republicans. They will not recognize the civil authorities, preferring, with the aid of the governor, to gain their end by military force.

TOPEKA, KAN., Feb. 16.—The only thing needed to make war in Kansas is fighting. The conditions of war are all present. Bellicose preparations were carried on briskly by both sides all day, but the governor by offering to compromise the difficulties which are keeping the two houses apart tempered the crisis off into a very tame armed truce. The proposition for a compromise was offered to the Republican house at 2 p. m. by the governor's private secretary, Ben Close, who stated that the governor proposed it as a last resort to avert bloodshed. If the Republican house declined to accept it then the governor would be forced to drive the Republicans at the point of the bayonet out of house and, he added, "their blood be on your heads."

This threat had been made so often that the Republicans received it with jeers. They received the proposition, however, and it at once became the subject of earnest consideration. The proposition was as follows: "The governor offers in the interest of peace and harmony that he will withdraw the state militia and not allow the Republican house or its employees to be interfered with by the Populists, providing that all proceedings that have been commenced by the Republicans arising from the arrest of Ben C. Rich be dropped; that the Populist members and employees be not disturbed by arrest of officials or otherwise, and the sheriff of Shawnee county discharges his deputies and does not interfere, or try to interfere, with the acts of the Populists and state officials, including militia, this agreement to continue in force until the close of the present sessions of the legislature."

After debating this for three hours the Republicans finally amended it to suit their own views and returned it to the governor, the committee charged with that duty being instructed to inform the governor that the blood of innocent men slain by reason of his refusal to accept the amendments would be on his head.

The counter proposition submitted by the Republicans was to submit all questions in dispute to the courts; that the governor withdraw the troops, and that the Republicans be allowed possession of the capitol until the supreme court decides the controversy.

The committee had been out but a few moments when it returned and announced that it had performed its duty; that the governor desired time to consider the amended proposition and would give the committee his answer to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. He proposed that in the meantime an armed truce should be established and neither side should make any hostile move before that hour; that the Republicans should be allowed to come and go as they pleased. The Republicans agreed to it willingly.

The whole city of Topeka, on its face, appeared during the day to be under martial law. Blue coated troops were marching and countermarching through the broad avenues of the city; men wearing flutering, yellow badges, bearing the inscription "deputy sheriff," and armed with guns and clubs were visible everywhere, hurrying to and fro. The governor had planned the dislodging of the Republicans from representative hall at the point of the bayonet. In fact he twice ordered Colonel Hughes, commander of the forces, to attack the Republican stronghold. The colonel declined to obey the orders and was relieved of his command. Then the governor took personal command of the troops. He ordered that no provisions be allowed to pass the lines. His order was disregarded and provisions were taken into the Republican fort without the slightest attempt to keep them out on the part of the guards. The Republicans hit upon a plan, this morning to strengthen their position, and that was to bring to their aid the authority of the sheriff of the county, backed by a posse of at least 1,000 men. The sheriff issued a proclamation sum-

moning a posse at 10 o'clock. By noon a thousand men had been sworn in. Not caring to take the risk of arming the recruits with fire arms, the sheriff decided to arm them with clubs. All sorts of clubs were pressed into service, from broom handles to clubs made from leather dusters with the leathers pulled out; clubs made of chair legs and clubs made from broomsticks. Still not enough clubs could be improvised to arm the entire posse, and the sheriff finally bought all the base ball bats in the town and placed them in the hands of those still unarmed. This condition of affairs determined the governor to seek a compromise, and to at least gain a little time.

More telegrams were sent to-night to the Populist strongholds throughout the state, advising them of the situation and informing them that the presence of Populists would be a great support to them both physically and morally. The prospects for to-morrow are that the Populists will decline to accept the proposition of compromise as amended by the Republicans and that the situation will then lapse back into to-day's condition. In that event the only resource left the Populists will be reliance upon provisional troops. The general feeling to-night is one of renewed uneasiness and predictions are freely made that to-morrow may see the long anticipated war inaugurated.

All was quiet at 7 o'clock, even in the vicinity of the capitol. The distance between the pickets increases at the dimunition of apprehension. A scheme to entrap the military stationed as pickets at the entrances to the state building into interference with the United States authorities was tried this evening, but failed dismally. In charge of the luncheon being taken to the hungry law makers in the capitol were two policemen. It was expected they would be challenged by the guards on duty, but they were allowed to pass, much to their chagrin. The barricaded Republicans took the position in a happy light, and concluded they would be no longer troubled about getting their meals.

The Sheriff is Right.

TOPEKA, KAN., Feb. 16.—The Populists house this afternoon, in secret session in the rooms of the Chess and Checker Club, took action by which they propose to relieve themselves from the embarrassing situation by which they find themselves confronted. This action is contemplated to checkmate Sheriff Wilkinson in his support of the Republican position. A bill was passed under emergency proceedings empowering the governor to remove the sheriff of any county for cause and appoint his successor forthwith. Sheriff Wilkinson says that he will not give up his office without a struggle.

THE MORNING HOURS.

Movements of the Opposing Forces During the Day—Attitude of the Troops.

TOPEKA, KAN., Feb. 16.—REPRESENTATIVE HALL, 8 A. M.—The Republican house is still besieged in representative hall and the force of state militia is still posted about the capitol. Col. Hughes has again declined to obey the governor's order to eject the Republicans and the only resource the governor has besides the regular militia are the three companies of provisional troops, composed of Populists, who, of course, sympathize with the Populist objects. They would doubtless make an attempt to carry out an order to eject the Republicans. Col. Warner, who has planned the Republican campaign, says of the provisional companies: "They are the governor's pet lambs. We are wolves now and would destroy them, given the opportunity."

The outlook at this hour is a bellicent one. The refusal of Col. Hughes to obey the governor's orders has balked the Populist programme. The governor will make no statement as to his plans for the day but it is believed they include an order to the provisional troops to eject the Republicans. Should that attempt be made it will be met with armed resistance on the part of Republicans.

The capitol on all sides is surrounded with soldiery and citizens. At every approach to the building a picket line is maintained. No one is allowed inside without a pass signed by the governor and countersigned by the assistant-general. Legislators without passes stand no better chance of getting through the lines than the multitude of the anxious and curious who pack the streets. In straggling lines, the state militia parade the streets from their quarters to the Capitol Square.

The watching and waiting horde of the Populists have kindled several bonfires and made themselves comfortable for the day.

A GATLING GUN.

Battery "A," of the First regiment, from Wichita, forty-two strong, under the command of Captain Metcalf, early this morning were put on duty at the principal approach to the capitol. They have with them a gatling gun and a plentiful supply of ammunition. Battery "B," of Topeka, eighteen men, under the command of Lieutenant Parker, guard the state arsenal on the square.

Business is depressed, and there are more school children about the streets near the state buildings than in the school houses. Many old men have brought out their flint locks in anticipation of graver developments and are seen frequently in the crowds.

Each one denied all knowledge of the gun being disabled, and the piece now stands in position, apparently a dangerous implement of war, but in reality a useless piece.

Sheriff Wilkinson is swearing in a posse of 1,000 men, ostensibly to preserve the peace. He declines to state his ultimate object, but it is generally believed that the posse is to support the Republican position under guise of preserving the peace. A conflict may take place when the posse is put to work.

HOW THEY PASSED THE NIGHT.

It was a cold, dreary night for the Republicans besieged in the representative hall. The hard hearted janitor of the capitol building refused to turn on the heat which he had turned off yesterday in the effort to literally freeze the Republicans out. The hall was miserably cold and the Republicans were forced to engage in walking matches and other antics about the hall to keep up a free circulation of blood. Sleep was out of the question. The members, however, had the comfort of food, which the military guards in the ground below kindly allowed to be hoisted through the windows. At 4 o'clock this morning six gasoline stoves were hoisted through the windows and the members gathered about them in squads to absorb what heat they afforded. Card parties were formed by some of the members, and that amusement served to pass the dreary hours.

POPULISTS GIVE IT UP.

Noon.—The Populists have practically abandoned the field. The crisis raised by Sheriff Wilkinson's action was so critical a one, and one so filled with embarrassing difficulties, that they decided not to meet it. At noon the governor held a conference with the Populist house members and various leaders of the party. The governor said that the militia could not be depended upon to carry out his orders; that the resistance of 125 men composing the force of deputy sergeants and a hundred provisional troops (all that could be depended upon to stand loyal) would be useless before the sheriff's posse of 1,000 men. It was decided to hire a hall down town for the Populist house, and there the meetings of the Populist house will be held until the difficulties are settled. This action is looked upon by some as a "bluff" but it is generally regarded as the logical outcome of the sheriff's action in summoning his posse to support the Republican position.

IS THE HOUSE LEGAL?

A Test Case to be Decided—Republicans Will Accept the Result.

TOPEKA, KAN., Feb. 16.—C. C. Cleveland, sergeant-at-arms of the Republican house, has arrived with L. C. Gunn, of Labette county, in charge. Gunn was arrested at Parsons yesterday on a charge of contempt for having refused to obey a subpoenae to appear before the Republican elections committee. Mr. Gunn is a Democrat and desires to test the legality of the Republican house organization. Last night through his attorney he appealed to the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus. He was released on bail and the case was set for hearing Friday. Mr. Gunn claims his release on the ground that the Republican house is not a legally constituted body and has no authority to hold him in custody. On this decision in this case the legal status of the Republican house will depend. The Republicans hope to be able to hold possession of representative hall until it is decided. With this object in view they will endeavor to stand off the militia until Friday.

A RACKET IN THE SENATE.

Senators Hill, Hiseock and Yorhees Indulge in Personalities—A Lively Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The session of the senate to-day was occupied in the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. An amendment involving the continuance of the office of supervisor of elections gave rise to a long and heated political discussion.

After some routine business the senate took up the sundry civil bill. In the course of the discussion Mr. Vest alluded to the depleted condition of the treasury. What, he asked, was the spectacle now presented to the country? The secretary of the treasury was found in Wall street begging like an Italian mendicant for gold from the banks of the country in order to sustain the public credit. And it was openly avowed by distinguished statesmen, who were making history and a reputation for the future, that the object was to tide over the next two weeks so as to leave the present disgraceful condition of financial affairs on the incoming administration of Mr. Cleveland. Whatever might be Mr. Cleveland's faults as an administrative officer or as a political leader, he left a net surplus of \$100,000,000 in the treasury.

The next reserved amendment was one striking out of the provision that no money shall be used for warrants or arrests or prosecutions under the internal revenue laws the words "or the laws relating to the election of members of Congress."

This brought on a political discussion concerning the merits and demerits of John Davenport, during which Mr. Frye alluded to Wm. C. Whitney as "an adviser of Mr. Cleveland who had been elected President by some strange insanity of the people." [Laughter.]

Mr. Voorhees asked Mr. Frye to let him say a few words. "I know," he said, "that he will extend a fairness to me which the senator from New York (Mr. Hiseock) had not done, in the way of colloquial debate. He always interrupts me before I get through the first sentence. He does it now. He does not know any better. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hiseock—the senator from Indiana, in language which was first discourteous and then insulting, has arraigned me for discourtesy to him, and has insinuated that my defects were due to nature. Well, sir, neither he nor I should be too severely blamed for what neither is responsible for, but whether I have been silly or wise in disputing his right to interrupt me, I leave it to the senate to judge when he takes the floor and makes a five minute speech in the midst of mine. I will pass him by with that comment upon his conduct and as to his charges against me.

Mr. Hill opposed the amendment and replied to Mr. Hiseock's remarks in favor of Davenport. It was rather a late day, Mr. Hill said, to endeavor to whitewash Mr. Davenport, and it had proved to be a very difficult task on the part of his colleague. His colleague had spoken of arrests of illegal voters

by Davenport in the brothels of New York. He (Mr. Hill) did not know about that, as he had not investigated the brothels of the city of New York as much as his colleague. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hill referred to a case where a judicial officer had been removed for taking money as Mr. Davenport had done, "and the man who removed him," said he, "was Grover Cleveland, the President of the United States."

This sentence was applauded by some Democratic senators and by persons in the gallery, and the applause was removed by the presiding officer (Mr. Dolph).

Mr. Hiseock took up Mr. Hill's allusion to the brothels of the city of New York, saying that he could not let that remark pass. The senate was not the place for his colleague or himself to indulge in charges against each other as to their personal habits. Personal observations of that kind were out of place. So far as personal character was concerned that question was to be tried in other tribunals.

Mr. Hill withdrew any personal application of the remark and disclaimed intending anything offensive.

No action was taken on the amendment. Mr. Faulkner gave notice that in consequence of the very serious illness of one of the late Senator Kenna's children, the memorial services for Mr. Kenna were postponed from next Saturday till Monday, February 27. Adjourned.

ALMOST A FISTICUFF.

An Exciting Scene in Congress—Two Members Nearly Come to Blows During a Debate on the Pension Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The feature of the day in the house was a personal collision between Turpin, of Alabama, and Waugh, of Indiana, which but for the bodily intervention of friends might have resulted seriously, but as it turned out no injuries that were received were received by the peace-makers.

The house resumed in committee of the whole the consideration of the pension appropriation bill.

The chairman, Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, delivered his decision on the points of order raised against the various amendments recommended by the committee on appropriations, changing the pension laws. These relative to the transfer of the pension bureau to the war department, to the rotating upon the basis of ability to earn a living; to the limitation to persons receiving an income of less than \$800 and to soldiers widows were overruled.

Mr. Burrows appealed from the decision regarding the transfer of the pension bureau. The decision of the chair was sustained 103 to 63.

Mr. Tarsney in speaking of an amendment, referred to a speech made a few days ago by Mr. Morse, in which that gentleman, either in his open remarks or in his copy sent to the official reporters, had stated that he (Tarsney) had referred to the pensioners on the rolls as "ruffians, thieves and scoundrels." He had never used such language, nor would he ever do so. He was not in the habit of using harsh language towards any one, but if he were compelled to do so, it would not be against the men who had fought for the union, but against the men who occupied seats on this floor and wilfully and maliciously falsified the words of their colleagues. [Applause.]

Mr. Morse replied that he had not attributed to the gentleman any words that had not been uttered by him as far as he (Morse) had understood them.

The committee by this time was expecting a sensation.

The area in front of the speaker's desk was thronged by members who were awaiting further developments between the gentleman from Missouri and the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The situation, however, took a new and more serious turn. Mr. Morse having yielded to Mr. Turpin to ask a question, the latter brought about a scene which has not been enacted on the floor of the house since Mr. Sparks of Illinois, and General Weaver, of Iowa, took off their coats and proceeded to settle their differences by fisticuffs.

Mr. Turpin inquired of the gentleman from Massachusetts whether he was aware of the fact that there stood today upon the pension rolls an ex-soldier who was drawing a pension of \$19 a month for total disability who was receiving a salary of \$1,800 a year, and who was employed at the telephone. [Laughter.] Now, if any gentleman wanted to know the name of this gentleman he could tell it.

"Name him, name him," came in a chorus.

Mr. Turpin—I do not know whether the soldier is a Democrat or a Republican, but in the light of the present surroundings I suppose that he is a Democrat, because he comes from the doubtful state of Indiana.

"I do not believe your statement unless you prove it," shouted Mr. Waugh, advancing into the area in front of the speaker's desk, and then the interest became intense.

"The gentleman's name is Wm. E. Davis," said Mr. Turpin, leaving his position in the main aisle and advancing towards Mr. Waugh.

"I do not believe the statement is true, whether you have the gentleman's name or not," retorted Mr. Waugh.

"The gentleman can doubt the statement, but he cannot say that I am false," and with these words Mr. Turpin came down the aisle and made a manifestation of attack upon Mr. Waugh, who was prepared to receive him. The two men were not separated by a foot of space, and had it not been for the intervention of Mr. Hooper, of Indiana, and others, there would have been an actual pugilistic encounter in front of the speaker's desk.

Speaker Crisp seized the gavel from the hand of Chairman Wilson as quickly as his predecessor (Speaker Randall) had taken it from the hand of Chairman Springer during the Sparks-Weaver controversy.

A touch of the authoritative hand of the speaker produced comparative order, but the excitement was intense. The speaker appealed to the members to put an end to this most unseemly scene and take their seats; but it was several minutes before his appeal proved of any avail.

When order was finally restored, the house, finding it was in no temper to proceed with the consideration of the bill, adjourned.

Steamship News.

PARTNER, Feb. 16.—Arrived, Runic, New York, for Liverpool.

GROSA, Feb. 16.—Arrived, Fuerst Bismarck, New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Arrived, City of New York and Nomadic, Liverpool.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—Arrived, Cambrian, Liverpool.

HAWAIIAN TREATY.

The Terms on Which the Sandwich Islands Will be Annexed.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S MESSAGE

On the Subject—The Treaty Will Undoubtedly be Ratified—A Careful Canvass of the Senate Shows It. Secretary Foster Submits the Negotiations in Detail—The Arrangement Prohibits the Hawaiian Sugar Men From Receiving a Bounty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—A careful canvass of the members of the senate appears to indicate that the Hawaiian treaty will be ratified with several votes more than the necessary two thirds to spare. It is understood that the members of the foreign affairs committee have sounded the temper of the senate and find that this conclusion is warranted. An effort will be made to have the whole question debated and acted upon in an open session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The treaty of annexation concluded between Secretary of State Foster and the commissioners of the provisional government of Hawaii was transmitted to the senate yesterday but not made public. The message of the President was brief. It stated that it was deemed more desirable to fully annex the islands then to establish a protectorate. The President says "the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this government; that the restoration of Liliuokalani is undesirable, impossible, and that unless actively supported by the United States would be accompanied by disaster and the disorganization of all business interests." He says: "It is essential that none of the other great powers shall secure these islands. Such a possession would not consist with our safety and with the peace of the world."

"Prompt action upon this treaty is very desirable. If it meets the approval of the senate, peace and good order will be secured to the islands under the existing laws until such time as Congress can provide by legislation a permanent form of government of the islands. This legislation should be, and I do not doubt will be, not only just to the natives and other residents and citizens of the island, but should be characterized by great liberality and a high regard to the rights of all the people and of all the foreigners domiciled there."

In a letter to the President laying the treaty before him, Secretary of State Foster recapitulates the history of recent events in the islands leading up to the revolution; the establishment of the provisional government; the appearance of the commissioners in Washington; the negotiations that have taken place, resulting in the establishment of the treaty; and the establishment of the protectorate by Minister Stevens. Secretary Foster confirms the President's statement that the revolution was entirely unexpected so far as this government was concerned.

"At no time," he says, "had Mr. Stevens been instructed with regard to his course in the event of a revolution arising. The change was in fact abrupt and unlooked for by the United States minister or the naval command."

In regard to the protectorate, Secretary Foster says in his letter:

"An instruction has been sent to the minister commending his action and in so far as lay within the purview of standing instructions to the legation and to the naval commanders of the United States in Hawaiian waters and tended to cooperate with the administration of affairs by the provisional government, but disavowing any steps in excess of such instructions whereby the authority and power of the United States might appear to have been asserted to the impairment of the independent sovereignty of the Hawaiian government by the assumption of a formal protectorate."

Secretary Foster says that the provisions of the treaty reserve to Congress the determination of all questions affecting the form of government of the annexed territory, the citizenship and elective franchise of its inhabitants and all questions relating to the economic and political status of the islands.

In conclusion he says that pending the negotiations he has received assurances from representatives of the leading powers of the world in this city and from our own ministers abroad, convincing him that the incorporation of the Hawaiian islands into the union will be regarded by these powers with satisfaction or ready acquiescence. The treaty itself provides for the cession of all rights of sovereignty over the islands, all public buildings and property to the United States, the revenue from government lands except such as are reserved for government purposes to be used solely for the benefit of the people of the islands. The existing government and laws of the Hawaiian islands are continued subject to the paramount authority of the United States.

A resident commissioner is to be appointed who shall have power to veto any act of said government. Until Congress enacts the necessary legislation, existing commercial relations of the Hawaiian islands, both with the United States and foreign governments, shall continue. Further immigration of Chinese into the islands is prohibited, and Chinese now on the islands shall not be permitted to come into the present territory of the United States. The public debt of the islands is assumed by the United States to the extent of \$3,250,000. The United States agrees to pay Queen Liliuokalani \$20,000 a year during life and to Princess Kaiulani \$150,000. Provision is made for exchange of ratifications of the treaty as soon as possible on the part of the United States by the resident commissioner provided in the treaty.

It will be observed that under the provisions of the treaty, the sugar producers of Hawaii will not participate in the bounty provided by the McKinley law.

Accompanying the message and the treaty is the correspondence upon the subject between the two governments, tables giving full details as to the area

of the territory proposed to be annexed, the public debt, the public lands, the annual allowances to and revenue of the late royal household, and statistics as to the population and revenues, commerce and other economic matters relating to the islands, altogether a bulk of several hundred pages.

The Hawaiian commissioners were joined last night by Mr. Charles H. Cooke, who came from Hawaii as a special messenger bearing important dispatches from the provisional government to the commissioners.

The members of the commission desire to leave San Francisco for Honolulu on the steamer due to sail on Friday, March 3, and hope to have copies of the treaty ratified by the senate to carry with them. Should their desire be fulfilled, they will take to the islands the first information respecting the text of the document.

O'DONNELL'S TRIAL

The Defense Opens—Trying to Prove that He Counseled Peace.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 16.—The defense in the O'Donnell case was opened this morning by Attorney Cox. He said the defense would admit that there was a riot at Homestead and also admit the language of the commonwealth that it was a most dastardly and unfortunate affair. They will offer no justification for the acts of the parties assembled there, but they will justify Hugh O'Donnell's presence there and the presence of any other man concerned who was there to preserve peace. The defense will show, he said, that O'Donnell's entire time was taken up in keeping the crowd back and urging the people to cease rioting. In the afternoon he exhorted the rioters to cease their murderous work, was the first man to offer protection to the men on the barges and for many weeks after bore on his body bruises received in his endeavor to protect the Pinkertons from the infuriated mob.

A number of witnesses were then examined and their testimony in brief was that the defendant had advised the people to keep away from the river bank and ordered them to stop firing. Dr. Furman, of Homestead testified that O'Donnell came to his home about 5 o'clock on the morning of the riot with three wounded men. A big crowd gathered around and O'Donnell went out and asked them to go home and not go to the mill again. Later he saw the defendant urging some strikers to go home. One of them said: "You leaders are all damned cowards. You have sneaked away from the mill as soon as the trouble began."

O'Donnell turned to the man and said: "There are no leaders in this business; you men are all acting for yourselves." The man was quarreling with O'Donnell because he wanted the fight stopped. A number of witnesses corroborated Dr. Furman.

President Garland, of the Amalgamated Association, said he asked O'Donnell that afternoon if the fight could not be stopped, and the defendant said: "God knows I have been doing my best to stop it all day and can't."

Just then a man passed them carrying a gun. O'Donnell stopped him and urged him not to go to the shore as the fight should stop. The man replied: "Many of our friends have been killed by those men, and they are still shooting at us. How are we going to stop it?"

Mrs. O'Donnell testified that her husband left home about 4 o'clock that morning, and after several character witnesses had been called, court adjourned.

NAPOLEON OF FINANCE.

Henry S. Ives Scores Another Signal Railroad Victory.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 16.—Henry S. Ives scores another victory. Private advices have reached his county which convey the information that the "Napoleon of Finance" has schemed with good effect and that his suit and petition for a receiver and for an auditing of the accounts of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus railroad have frightened a large number of the Dutch stockholders to such an extent that they placed their holdings on sale in the Amsterdam stock exchange at a liberal discount, Ives quietly buying in the shares until he already has control of the road.

THE SKATING TOURNAMENT.

A Mixed Result—Charges of Drugging—A Sensation Promised.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 16.—The eighth annual championship meeting of the National Amateur Skating Association was held here to-day under the auspices of the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht club.

The ice was in poor condition, owing to the thaw which set in early yesterday morning.

Joe Donoghue, the American champion, was defeated in the five-mile race by John S. Johnson, of the Normanna skating club, of Minneapolis. Donoghue appeared to be in fine form in the beginning of the race, but when it was finished he said he was very sick. The opinions of the spectators were divided as to whether the sickness was feigned or not.

Donoghue's friend declared that he had been drugged. They said that they would produce proof of a sensational nature in due time.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The French chamber of deputies yesterday defeated the attempt of Boulangists and Reactionists to overthrow the government.

William McCoy, the negro murderer of his mistress, Mollie Maczuder, was hanged at Lexington, Mo. He was pronounced dead in sixteen minutes.

The Commercial Telegraphers' Association is still in session at Pittsburgh. The proceedings are secret. Members say higher wages and strikes are not considered.

The Brondiek Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, confessed judgment yesterday aggregating \$25,000, and the concern is now in the hands of the sheriff. The company manufactures and deals in picture frames and all sorts of photographers' supplies.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, increasing cloudiness with snow or rain, easterly winds, slightly colder in West Virginia and Southern Pennsylvania.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by S. B. HUNTER, druggist, corner Market and Fourth streets.